SCOTLAND FOR HOME RULE.

Gladstone Enthusiastically Greeted at Edinburgh by an Immense Audience.

THE PREMIER'S GREAT SPEECH.

He Places the Great Issue Before the People in a Masterly Address-Salisbury's Counter Address at Leeds.

Gladstone's Great Speech.

EDINBURG, June 18,-Gladstone spoke in Music hall here to-night. Tickets of admission had been issued, and the hall, which is capable of holding 2,000 persons, was filled to its utmost capacity. The audience cheered for Gladstone and Lord Rosebury and groaned for Chamberlain and Lord Huntington and other unionists, but John Cowen, chairman of Gladstone's election committee, who presided over the meeting, called for slience. When he began his speech Gladstone's voice seemed less powerful than formerly. Referring to the seceding liberalists Gladstone said the question was whether the country would resolve with a strong sense of justice and sympathy for Ireland and compensate for these defections. "I am strongly convinced," said he, "that the people have resolved to carry the day notwithstanding the defection of prominent eaders of the liberal party. This contest was fought against us by the officers of our army. The conservatives were content to have the work in the seceders hands. They call themselves unionists and us disintegrators. They wish to preserve the paper union unal-We feel that it should be specially conserved so far as it is valuable. We seek the union of heart and mind which we are struggling to restore. It is desirable to speedily close this great controversy for every interest in this country. The position of all parties will be deplorable, public business will be interrupted and public confidence haken, social order in Ireland will not be restored, unless the people speak clearly, manfully and decisively, such as the question mer-tts. [Cheers.] It is important that the elector should realize the true issue, which is much disputed. It is a choice between opposite policies regarding freland, between opposite principles of action, or as a choice upon the details of a large and complicated bill. The question you are asked to decide is the proposition to establish a legislative body in Ireland to manage exclusively Irish affairs. It is the writchled upon which you are called to land to manage exclusively Irish affairs. It is the principle upon which you are called to vote, and not the details and not the particulars of even a bill. It is idle to say that the country will be asked to vote on the details of the bill. The bill is dead with parliament. [Cheers.] The principle of the bill survives. I Loud cheers. I never will be guilty of dishoresty in promising to you, without reflection, a new plan to give effect to the principle. I never will accept a new plan unless I believe it to be better than the old one. I have been grievously disappointed at the I believe it to be better than the old one. I have been grievously disappointed at the barreness and sterility of mind the crities have shown concerning our plan when they have raised objectious. The last thing they have shown themselves competent to do has been to suggest improvements. What the nation has to do decide is not a clause, detail or method of the bill, but the polley and principle embodied therein. He who accepts them is our brother in arms. He who repels them, shirks them, and uses fictitious means to falsify them, is an adversary in the fight whom we must, without injury to his life, limb or reputation, endeavor to defeat.

endeavor to defeat. "I read in London that Scotland was doubtful or adverse to home rule. I answered that I did not believe it. [Cheers]. I hoped for an opportunity to test it, and saw enough n my progress yesterday to show me that the heart of Scotland is more deeply and pro-foundly touched than Scotland's will, and that Scotland was never more earnestly bent on a work of policy and justice than it is to accomplish the present enterprise. [Lond

cheers. | "Regarding the Carnarvon-Parnell inci-dent, I blame neither. It is extremely im-portant to know what happened. Parnell said that the Earl of Carnarvon offered, if tions, to grant the home rule measure and protect Irish industries. The earl of Car-naryon denied the accuracy of this statement, but Parnell adheres to it. I believe that both have spoken with perfect veracity, whatever may be the point of dispute between them, but the earl of Carnaryon has told us what he ont the eart of Carnaryon has told as what he did not say. He has not stated what he did say to Parnell. I shail believe, until he contradicts, that he told Parnell he favored satisfying the wants of Ireland fully with regard to local self-government, and that he desired to satisfy Ireland's national aspirations,"

Referring to Lord Hartington, his former colleague, Gladstone said: "Lord Hartington three years ago coposed all concessions

colleague, Gladstone said: "Lord Harting-ton three years ago opposed all concessions to breland in the matter of local government until a fundamental change and penitential reformation in the conduct of the Irish memreformation in the conduct of the Irish members should have come about. The Irish have moved in the wrong direction, but Lord Hartington has moved towards them. He no longer talks of gradual progress, but in his addresses certain powers, not mentioned, are to be delegated to certain bodies, the numbers of which are unknown. Chamberlain proposed a year ago the establishment of Irish central connects with large administrative powers. a year ago the establishment of Irish central councils with large administrative powers. At the beginning of 1886 Chamberlain went further and advocated a large scheme of federation. He next propounded, during the same session, an extremely small scheme for provincial Irish councils, cutting the national aspirations into quarters—like a man used to be hanged drawn and quartered. [Cheers and laughter.] Chamberlain flies high like a lark or low like a swallow before the shower according to the suggestions of his teeming brain. Lord Salisbury may deny that he advocated coercion, but his own words and acts prove he did. He yainly endeavors to escape, but he is caught his own words and acts prove he did.
his own words and acts prove he did.
yainly endeavors to escape, but he is caught
in the net wherein he is inextricably folled.
His other alternatives are simply quicksands,
history ever vanishing. Don't, gen-His other alternatives are simply quicksands, ever shifting, ever vanishing. Don't, gentlemen, don't stand upon those quicksands however imposingly named. There are only two policies before the country, and it remains with you to decide between them. Reflect, each one of you, in the name of Almighty God, each one in the sanctuary of his beart, his soul, what it is in sanctuary of his beart, his soul, what it is in the sanctuary of his beart, his soul, what it is in sanctuary of his beart, his soul, what it is in this year isso, after nearly a century of con-tinued coercion, becoming weaker, more and more odious, and less and less effective as we go along repudiated by the large majority of the Irish members; what it is to propose coercion as the alternative to local government." [Cheers.]
At the end of his speech a vote of confidence to Gladstone was carried unani-

THE OPPOSITE SIDE.

amid great enthusiasm

Salisbury Talks About Home Rule at Leeds.

LEEDS, June 18.-This morning crowds awaited the arrival of Lord Salisbury and cheered him loadly. The hall was packed, there being 5,000 persons present. Fully double that number of tickets had been applied for. Salisbury began his address by stating that in most cases of appeal to the tribune of the people there was a cause with an antagonist to defend but now, said the speaker, we have a very living and vigorous antagonist defending a shadowy, immaterial and unsubstantial cause. There was a bill, but it is dead and has been abandoned by its own parents [taughter], and nothing has been proposed to replace it. The speaker declared he alof the opinion that an Irish legislature was impracticable and

sure Parnell and Gladstone that we were never nearer the doctrine of an Irish legislature than we were to-day. Entering into the argument as to what constitutes coercion the speaker remarked: "We may say that criminal law is coercion. If Gladstone is opposed to it, we must presume he sympathizes with the criminals against whom the efforts are being made. [Cheers.] Our coercion, which he denounces, was directed against robbery, murder, mutilation, terrorism and a system of organizing intimidation which made life bitter to thousands of innocent persons. England sympathized deeply and rightly with the efforts of Greece and Italy to obtain independence, but they were large bodies of men, speaking with a single voice. But in Ireland you have a quarter to a third of the whole population absolutely opposed to the residue upon this identical question. Catholics and protestants, both in England and abroad, work together in amity in behalf of civilization. Depend upon it, religious bigotry has little to do with the matter. If Protestants have shown their deep, enthralling interest in the matter, it is because they know by experience that their dearest interests are involved. They know they will have to meet a terrible enemy. They have an unelying recollection of their iong hereditary fend. Salisbury said Englishmen should bear in mind the point that the measures they are invited to support have not a principle of limility, but by their nature constitute a greasy slope whereon Ireland may slide to perfect separation, which is the end the Parnellites mean to obtain. Much has been made of the Parnellites recent protestations in debate, but it should be remembered that Parnell said deliberately that America would not be satished, till she had destroyed the last link that keeps Ireland bound to England. not be satisfied till she had destroyed the last link that keeps Ireland bound to England.

The New Hebrides Question. PARIS, June 18,-The Temps says: "In March last some natives of the New Hebrides murdered several agents of the French company. The surrender of the guilty persons was demanded. The demand not being comwas demanded. The demand not being com-plied with, armed intervention was neces-sary. England has often acted in a similar manner, even in the New Hebrides, without France protesting. The New Hebrides ques-tion must now be permanently settled."

Mr. De Rothschild Snubbed. London, July 18.—The election address of Ferdinand De Rothschild of Aylesbury, member of the commons, was read to the liberal association of Aylesbury. He was returned as a liberal, but opposed Glaustone's home rule bill and endorses the unionist policy. The address was rejected by the association. The association declared they would reject any candidate who would not give reliable pledges that he would support Gladstone in the commons.

Manchester's Big Race. LONDON, June 18-At the Manchester Whitsuntide meeting to-day, the race for the Manchester cup of two thousand sovereigns was won by Riversdale, Card second, Eastern Emperor third.

Gladstone's Scheme for Support. LONDON, June 18 .- It is stated that Gladstone promised the dissenters that he will disestablish the English church if they enable him to settle and get rid of the Irish problem by supporting home rule.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

Stanton and McClellan and the Conduct of the War.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- In the house to day Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania read the following letter written by Mr. Stanton to Rev. Dyer, under date of November 18, 1862: "Your note of the 11th inst, has remained

unanswered because of pressure of business, which left me neither time nor strength to respond. When General McClelland failed to obey the ordersof the president to move upon the enemy, given October 1, I thought he ought to be removed upon the spot. Nearly a month—time enough to have had a victorious camp—was lost by his disobedience to orders. When his creatures and those who are enemies of the country undertook to approprie for his delay by false and those who are enemies of the country undertook to apologize for his delay by false pretense, that he needed supplies that were held from him by the war department, my duty to the country required the exposure of the falsehood, and I demanded a report on the subject from the general in chief. It was not my fault that he was not removed before the New York election, after his disobedience of orders. In respect to any combination by Mr. Chase, Mr. Seward and myself against General McClellan is utterly false, for reasons not neces-Clellan is utterly false, for reasons not neces-sary to mention. Fire and water would as soon combine. Each does his duty as he deems right. In respect to the imputation of selfish and ambitious motives, a denial is need-less. Those who make the imputation do it in ignorance of any principles of action or with less. Those who make the imputation do it in ignorance of any principles of action or with prejudiced feelings, and like all other public men I must expect and patiently bear misconstruction and false report. In respect to the present condition of affairs, all I can say is that the whole power of the government is being put forth with more vigor and I think more carnestness on the part of military commanders than at any former period. Treason is encouraged in the northern states by the general discontent of the beople. But believing our national destiny is as immediately in the hands of the Most High as ever were the children of Israel, I am not wholly undismayed, but full of hope. For myself, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, serving no man, and at enmity with none, I shall strive to perform my whole duty in the great work before me. Mistakes and faults, no doubt, I may commit; but the purposes of my actions shall be single to the public good."

MRS. CLEVELAND'S CANINE.

A Present of a Pup From Over the Ocean. NEW YORK, June 18 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The Sun says: "When the steamship Westernlind arrived at her wharf yesterday it was evident to those around that something unusual was on board. The captain seemed worried and the first officer's ruddy face was pale. They watched with auxiety the movements of two sailors who were carrying a large wicker basket down the gang plank. The captain lifted the lid and out jumped a black French poodle, with fieree looking whiskers and a beautiful tuft

on the end of his tail. "He is alive," said the captain, thank-

"Thank heaven," exclaimed the first officer, "If it had died, what then?" said the cap-

"If it had died, what then?" said the captain.
"Yes, what then?" echoed the first officer.
The poodle was a present to Mrs. Cleveland from Mr. Von Derbock, the agent of the Red Star line, and the captain had received special instructions to look out for its safe transportation, atong with that of a hundred-year-old Dutch clock that had been sent as a present to President Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland, then Miss Folsom, had seen the dog in Antwerp and had made friends with it. Von Derbock determined that it should be her's. It didn't think it right to neglect her husband and sent along the Dutch clock.

Riotous Sailors Killed.

PANAMA, June 18.-A serious affray has taken place on board the American bark Don Justo, at Coion, resulting in the death of three persons and the wounding of several others. While lying alongside the wharf discharging lumber the captain sent on shore for a policeman to arrest an unruly sailor. When the officer boarded the vessel three of the crew took his gun away and forcibly ejected the man from the bark. In a few minutes the policeman returned with three others, who received the same treatment, their gans being taken away and broken. Shortly afterward the prefect of Colon appeared with twenty policemen and a squad of soldiers, who, by his order, opened fire on the vessel. The sailors immediately rushed below. An armed force then boarded the vessel and began firing down the open hatchways. Some Jamaican laborers were on deck with the mate. One of them was shot through the head and an attempt to establish one would be disastrous to England. The statement that the cabinet had ever entertained a proposal to institute an Irish legislature was absolutely without foundation. Salisbury wished to as-

JIMMY'S EYES SPARKLING,

Laird's Attack on the Land Commissioner Brings Out a Stiff Reply.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S LAMENT.

The Tariff Bill a Great Indicator-It is the Revenue That Raises-Protest Against Nebarska's Court Circulating.

Federal Court Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 18.-[Special Telegram to the Bee.]-Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, to-day had his attention called to the speech of Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, in which the latter said that "the land commissioner is running a vendetta against the best interests of all the territory beyond the Missonri river," and that "he is backed by a band of hireling spies, and is trying to unsettle the land titles of half the continent, and that Commissioner Sparks has in his brief career robbed 84,000 settlers, generally heads of families, representing a population of over two hundled and fifty thousand people, of their vested rights in and to 13,320,160 acres of land which they have taken from the public domain in compliance with the public land laws of the United States. Mr. Sparks said: "I have stood a vast

amount of this sort of talk, and a large part of it comes from men like Representative Lard, who, I am told, is one of the very men who are trying to defraud the govern-ment by false entries. It seems very strange to me that people are so slow to understand the truth of this matter. The facts upon which my course has been based have not been derived from spies, that I have sent out, although the agents of the land office continue to substantiate what has been said under republican administration of this office. I will make a few brief quotations from the reports of the republican agents made before Cleveland was elected president. Agent Greene wrote under date of November 30, 1884, the day before the election: 'As to the proportion of land entered under the timper culture act that is not improved as requiried by that act, I give it as my opinion that in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota he proportion is 10 per cent to 10 per cent of bona fide and possibly successful cultivation. Special Agent Webster Eaton wrote from Dulath, Minn., six days before the election of 1884: "There have been over 4,300 final entries made, to say nothing about cash entries and entries at public sale, and I know that there are less than one hundred actual settlers living upon any of these lands in this and district."

land district."
Thomas W. Jaycox, special agent at Aberdeen, Dak., wrote nine days before the election: "In my opinion, not more than 30 per cent of the land in this district, entered under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws, is occupied by actual settlers. These are only a few of the reports that were made by republicans to a republican. If they are only pritially correct vigorous measures were needed to correct rigorous measures were needed to correct vigorous measures were needed to correct these evils. It does not seem probable to me that all these agents are mistaken or falsi-fiers. It was expected that the people who are trying to obtain the public domain by fraud would complain at any attempt to cor-rect them. That is all the explanation that is needed of such attacks af that of Representa-tive Laird."

A BLUE GRASS VOICE.

Speaker Carlisie does not appear at all cast down by the fate of the tariff bill yesterday. He said to your correspondent to-day:

"Since a majority of the house were inimical to the bill, it is better that the motion to can siller it should have been defeated. to consider it should have been defeated rather than to have got it before the house ped its head of by striking out the

and chopped its head of by striking out the enacting clause. Under the present circumstances it will remain on the calendar where it can be taken up any time the house chooses. I don't look for any action upon it this session, but I am sincere in my belief that we will not only get it before the house next session but that we will pass it. As a matter of fact, he continued, "there are a number of republicans who voted against us yesterday, who are secretly in sympathy with us. Unfortunately the conventions which renominate these gentlemen have not met and they are nately the conventions which renominate these gentlemen have not met and they are afraid to run counter to local prejudice, for fear they will be defeated. If these conventions had met last month and these gentlemen were out of their agony, so to speak, I believe we could have got the bill up and what is more to the point, passed it. Next winter those who have been returned will feel vastly more independent than they do at present, and that is why I believe that six months hence we will be able to get some tariff measure through."

"The mistake we make," added Mr. Carlisle in conclusion, "was in trying to con-

"The mistake we make," added Mr. Car-lisle in conclusion, "was in trying to con-ciliate the practionist. They will be con-ciliated. The slightest attempt to revise the tariff meets their solid opposition. The next time we will prepare a bill which, if it does not suit them, will give more satisfac-tion to our people than any yet offered to the house. You may say briefly that it will be broader and deeper, farther reaching in its results.

THE COURT ON WHEELS.

Senator Manderson introduced a memorial in the senate to-day signed by a large number of the members of the bars at Grand Island, Fremont, Plattemouth, David City, O'Neill, North Platte, Sidney City, Columbus, Albion and other cities in Nebraska remonstrating against the cities in Nebraska remonstrating against the passage of the Dorsey bill fixing Omsha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Falls City, Kearney, Norfolk and Hastings as places at which terms of the United States court shall be held. The memorialists enter into a lengthy argument against the passage of the bill. They say that if this bill became a law, it would make much more litigation than there is at present and would involve great addi-tional expenses to litigants and attorneys, also the government and render it impossible are the government and render it impossible for any judge to attend to all the business. The fact that there are only public buildings at Omaha and Lincoln is mentioned with the statement that much trouble and expense will be incurred in procurring suitable places for holding court. The bill is also declared to be in the interest of localities and designed to please certain local interest.

to be in the interest of localities and designed to please certain local interest.

HUNTING FOR SPECIMENS OF THE BUFFALO. Reports baying reached here frequently of the rapid extinguishment of the buffalo, steps have been taken by the officers in charge of the national museum. Smithsonian institute, this city, to preserve specimens of this once formers and all Preserve specimens of this once formers and preserve specimens of this once formers and preserve specimens of this once formers and preserve specimens. in charge of the national museum, Smithsonian institute, this city, to preserve specimens of this once famous animal. Professor Willim, T. Hornaday, principal taxidermist at the museum, which is a branch of the government property, has sent a hunting party into Montana, and it is now encamped on the Little Dry creek, the object being secure some buffalos. The expedition party consists of Professor Hornaday, two assistants and a cook. The professor writes that they have already captured a fine specimen unhurt, which he will bring to Washington alive. A pair of old buffalos got a half-hour's start of the hunters, and a lively chase ensued. The buffalos in that region number only twenty or thirty head, have a range of about 500 square miles, and are captured with great difficulty.

There are a few antelopes in that portion of Montana traversed by the scientists of the museum. These are also wary and wild, Mr. Hornaday has killed one, making one skin and a skeleton, but has been unsuccessful in taking a sincle antelopealive.

and a skeleton, but has been unsuccessful in taking a single antelope alive. He reports no deer, bear or other manuals except fack rabbits, prairie dogs and a few of the diminuportion of the unsettled United States report that the buffalo race is almost extinct, and if the national museum succeeds in securing some good specimens which can be used for breeding purposes, it will be the subject of congratulation.

THERE ARE A DOZEN SCHEMES ON FOOT THERE ARE A DOZEN SCHEMES ON FOOT in the house to render nugatory the the civil service law and to make it inoperative, notwithstanding the failure of a number of attempts to reach that end during the last tendays. The trouble with the efforts to crush civil service reform so far has been that they have been directed in a covert way. No one one has essayed to act boldly, no attempt has been made to openly repeal the law, and the

consequence is the reform has grown instead of depreciated in favor. Those who have the closest connection and are most en rapport with the people say that the law is constantly

with the people say that the law is constantly gaining strength, and that by 1888 advocacy of the law will be elements of strength to caudidates in all parties. Considering this President Cleveland's policy affecting civil service reform is giving him growing strength and his renomination in 1888 is predicted by the leading men of the democratic parly in congress. They often speak harshly of Mr. Cleveland's failure to "turn the rascals out" as fast as they think they ought to go, and yet these same critics acknowledge that the motive which prevents the president from acting makes him strong. Verily civil service reform is a two-edged sword.

Surprise is expressed that such able democratic statesmen as Messrs, Randall and Holman should lead the fight against civil service reform at this time, but this is explained by

reform at this time, but this is explained by the statement that their constituency largely oppose the reform at this time, and that it is a local question with them, just as the ta-

ciff is.

WESTERN POSTAL CHANGES.

Changes have been ordered as follows in the new time schedule of star mail routes in Nebraska, to take effect July 1;

Mission Creek to Liberty—Leave Mission Creek daily, except Sundays, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Liberty by 3 p. m.; leave Liberty daily, except Sundays, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Mission Creek by 6 p. m.

Creek by 6 p. m.

Beaver Crossing to Seward—Leave Beaver Crossing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.; arrive at Seward by 5 p. m.; leave Seward Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satirdays at 8 a. m.; arrive at Beaver Crossing

by 12 m. Geneva to Davenport—Leave Geneva Tues-

Geneva to Davenport—Leave Geneva Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m.; arrive at Davenport by 4 p. m.; leave Davenport Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m.; arrive at Geneva by 4 p. m.

Albion to Scotia; leave Aibion Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.; arrive at O'Conner by 5 p. m.; leave O'Conner Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.; arrive at Albion by 5 p. m.; leave O'Conner daily, except Sundays, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Scotia by 11 a. m.; leave Scotia daily, except Sundays, at 3 p. m.; arrive at O'Conner by 6 p. m.

Franklin A. Thompson has been commis-Franklin A. Thompson has been commissioned postmas, er at McCook, Neb.; George W. McCluskey at Chappell; Alfred H. Dimfer at Peterson, Ia.; Charles H. Berner at Stuart, Ia., and John M. Gilliland at Nassua, Ia. A postoffice has been established at Needmore, Harrison county, Ia., and George Sherwood appointed postmaster.

THE NEBRASKA CITY POSTOFFICE.

The sundry civil appropriation bill just reported to the house from the committee on appropriations contains the following provision, of special interest to the BEE readers; "For court house and postoffice at Nebraska City, for approaches complete, exclusive of

"For court house and postofice at Nebraska City, for approaches complete, exclusive of iron fence. \$7,579."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

C. D. Beckel, of Nebraska City, is here.
In the ordnance corps the following changes of station and duties were ordered to-day: Captain John Pittman, from Watertown arsenal, Mass., to Fort Abraham Lincoln department, Dakota, and chief ordnance officer of the department of Dakota, relieving Captain James Rockwell, who will report at the Rock Island arsenal. at the Rock Island arsenal.

Brief Washington Matters. WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The house committee on education met to-day only to adourn to the last day of the session. This action finally disposes of the Blair educational bill so far as this committee is concerned. Messrs, O'Donnell and Willis went on record as opposing adjournment.

Bids were opened at the treasury depart-ment to-day for public earting at Chicago. Ment to-day for public earling at Chicago.

Arthur Dixon was the lowest bidder and the contract was awarded to him. His bid was 10 cents a package from Wadsworth's dock or warehouse to the appraisers stores; 15 cents a package from all other places to appraisers stores; 40 cents a ton for other hauling.

The senate to-day by a two-thirds vote, passed the joint resolution introduced by Ingalis providing for submission to the several states of a constitutional amendment

eral states of a constitutional amendment extending the period of president's term and fiftieth congress until April 30, 1859, and subfiftieth congress until April 30, 1859, and sub-stituting 30th of April for 4th of March as the commencement in the future of the presi dential and congressional terms. Th measure now goes to the house of representatives for concurrence.

MORRISON'S DEFEAT. What the New York Press Says on

the Situation. NEW YORK, June 18 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-In regard to the defeat of Morrison's tariff motion in the house yesterday the Times says; "It is worth repeating, what we have often noted before, that Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison, Hewitt, Manning and the other revenue reformers, can carry their cause to victory when they are ready to fight for it. So long as they go on as they have gone for the past six years, patiently submiting to treachery and insult, they will not do so. That the leaders, who command the support of five-sixths of the party representation in the house, cannot shape the policy of their party if they choose to do so, is a palpable absurdity. So long as they move to the assault with an offer of surrender on their lips they will be compelled to surrender. When they get ready to fight in earnest they will win. So far their opponents have resisted them with the threat that if they pressed their policy their opponents would desert the party. When they get ready to declare, and to live up to the declaration, that if their policy is not carried out their opponents must leave the party, the process will be reversed. The fate of tariff reform depends

entirely on the courage or cowardice of its rhe Tribune says: "Though Morrison does not like to admit it, the light is over for the present. No one doubts that a majority will, at any future test, be found opposed to to the consideration of this ill-timed measure. Continued agitation is not desired by any-body, excent by free trade theorists, and they desire it only for the purpose of embarrassing political antagonists, for even these theorists have come to know that no change of the tariff at this session is possible, and they should, by this time, realize that continued agitation at a time when there is no possibility of success only prejadices the people more strongly against them."

strongly against them."

The Sun says: "By a majority of seventeen the house of representatives yesterday refused to take up Morrison's tariff bill and make it a subject of discussion. This is a wise conclusion. It would be impossible at this period of the session to give to such a bill the prolonged and minute debate and examination which would be necessary before bringing the house to a decision upon its merits. Better put it off."

A. O. U. W. Officers Elected. MINNEAPOLIS, June 18 .- This afternoon the grand lodge A. O. U. W. elected the folthe grand lodge A. O. U. W. elected the following officers: Supreme master workman,
George W. Badgerton, Toronto, Ont.; supreme foreman, W. H. Gordon, Oakland,
Cal.; supreme overseer, C. M. Masters,
Sparta, Wis.; supreme recorder, M. W.
Sackett, Meadville, Pa.; supreme guide, W.
R. Graham, Cedar Falls, Iowa; supreme
watchman, James A. Childs, Portland, Ore.;
supreme trustee, three years, D. B. Loomis,
Buffaio, N, Y.; supreme medical examiner,
Hugh Doherty, Roston, Mass.

An Armory Cleaned Out. CHICAGO, June 18.-The Journal's Elgin Ills.) special says: Bosworth block was partially cleaned out this morning, causing a loss on building of \$8,000, and to occupants, \$20,-000. Company E, Third regiment Illinois state troops, occupying the third story, lost their guns, equipments and uniforms.

The Fisheries Question OTTAWA, June 18 .- There is no truth in the statement that the orders given for the vigor-

ous enforcement of the treaty of 1818, re-specting fisheries, have been cancelled. Maxwell in Suspense. Sr. Louis, June 18.—The motion for a new

trial in the Maxwell case was argued in the criminal court to-day and the judge took the matter under advisement and will render a decision next week.

INFORMATION CALLED FOR

The Senate Asks the Postmaster General to Remove Damaging Suspicions.

MUCH LEGISLATION ENACTED

The Bill For Fort Omaha's Sale Passes the Senate, Together With Many Other Measures-Whitney Scored.

The Senate's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 18 After morning business Mr. Beck desire all up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate passed the Hawley bill prohibiting mem bers of congress from accepting fees or employment from railroad companies that have received government aid.

Mr. Ingalls thought his resolution of yesterday requesting the president to furnish information as to appointments and removals under the civil service law had precedence. The chair so decided, and the resolution was

placed before the senate.
Mr. Vance offered an amendment request ing information as to appointments made within the scope of civil service between January 16, 1883, when the act passed, and July 15, 1883, when it went into effect. The

July 15, 1883, when it went into effect. The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Beck said he had been trying for ten days to get up the Hawley resolution to reconsider the bill already referred to by him. The bill had passed by a vote of thirty-seven to eleven. There must be some means of getting up such a motion, otherwise one man could tie up a bill indefinitely.

Mr. Hawley said he was prepared to take it up at any time, and that the propositions for delay had come from Mr. Beck.

Mr. Beck said he had waited to see whether the committee on rules would so report as to

suit of the trip and making no complaint of the vessel or unfavorable comment thereon. The following day the secretary telegraphed—and this telegram had also slumbered until called its by Senator Hale—that the vessel was valueless and closed with these significant sentences: "Has yesterday's trial aided you in determining this matter? If not, require as you think necessary. Do this unless you prefer to make your report based on present information." They did not make their report on their present information them to make their report on their present information without steaming up again. On the strength of these instructions from the secretary, they made their report condemning the Dolphin. They said that she was structurally weak, a fact that they had not intimated in their dispatches. They said that the engine deck vibrated as the vessel plunged through the rough seas, while exthe committee on rules would so report as to permit debate or explanations as to the mo-tion to reconsider. He was now willing to tion to reconsider. He was now willing to let the matter go over until next Tuesday in order to hear from the committee.

Mr Hoar asked unanimous consent that whenever this motion should come up it should be debatable.

Mr. Ingalls objected.

Mr. Beck then said he would call it up Tuesday next.

Tuesday next.

Mr. Vance's bill to repeal the civil service act was, on motion of Mr. Hawley, indefinitely postponed—yea 33, nays 6. The senators voting in the negative were Bray, Call. Eustace, Harris, Jones of Nevada and Vance

Vance.

A resolution offered by Mr. Sawyer was agreed to calling on the secretary of the treasury to furnish the senale information as to the claims for the adjustment of postmasters' salaries not heretofore reported.

Mr. Chace offered a resolution calling on the postmaster, or partial for information as to

Mr. Chace offered a resolution calling on the postmaster general for information as to the amount of additional compensation as-serted to be due postmasters and late post-masters under the act of March 3, 1883, for the paymeht of which no provision had been made. Mr. Chace said some correspondence han been placed in his hands between certain claim agents in Weshington and claimalis coatiside which pointed very strongly to the suspicion that there might possibly be some collusion between parties in the postofflee department and certain claim agents in Washington, particularly one such agent, who assumed to be above not only the department but congress itself and decided ment, but congress itself, and decided to claimants what proportion of their claims they should pay him. That agent had even gone so far as to give his own name to an act gone so far as to give his own name to an act of congress passed in relation to the claims in question. Mr. Chace believed the post-master-general owed it to himself and to the department to take such action as should re-lieve the department from the grave suspi-cion that rested on it in connection with those claims. Mr. Chace's resolution was agreed to.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar under the five minute rule. On reading the Fitz John Porter bill, it was agreed that it be made the special order for

Mr. Platt's resolution, providing for open executive sessions, was objected to and went Among the bills passed were the follow

House bill reducing from 8 cents to 5 cents the fee on domestic money orders for sumnot exceeding 85.

not exceeding 85.

Bill prohibiting the publication of lotter;
advertisements in the district of Columbia and the territories.

House bill to make allowance for clerk hird to postmasters at first and second-class post offices to cover clerical labor in the money

Bill for the encouragement of the Ameri-can merchant marine, and to promote postal and commercial relations with foreign coun and commercial relations with foreign countries. This is Frye's bill providing for the payment of 50 cents per mile for carrying foreign mails of the United States. The substance of the bill has been already attached as a senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill.

Bill to provide for the sale of the site of East Omata. Nabracks, the sale of the site of

Fort Omaha, Nebraska, the sale or removal of the improvements thereof, and for a new site and the construction of suitable buildings thereon.

ings thereon.

Bill authorizing the free transmission of weather reports through the mails.

Bill to increase the effciency of the army of the United States. This is Logan's amended bill. The original bill provided for an increase of the army, and this provision gave rise to protracted debate in the senate some weeks ago. In its new form that fea-ture of the original bill had been omitted from the amended bill. After an executive session the bill ad-ourned until Monday.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, June 18.-Mr. Belmont from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill with the recommendation that certain of the senate's amendments thereto be concurred in. Agreed to. Mr. Belmont reported back the message of the president on the subject of the inauguration

of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, in New York harbor. Referred to the committee on appropriations,

Mr. Anderson of Kansas offered a resolution providing for the final adjournment of congress at noon on Saturday, July 3. Referred to the committee on ways and means,

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri, from the committee on labor reported the bill granting leaves tee on labor, reported the bill granting leaves to the employees in the United States navy yards. Placed on the house calendar. Also yards. Placed on the house calendar. Also a bill to amend the act prohibiting the importation of contract labor. Placed on the house calendar.

Private business having been dispensed

Private business having been dispensed with, the house went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. The Stanton debate was continued by Mr. Hepburn of lowa, who severely criticised Mr. Wheeler's speech upon the secretary of war, and declared he could not tamely submit to have tde men who were embalmed in the hearts of their countrymen, and whose memory was revered, derided by such as the gentieman from Alabama.

Mr. Wise of Virginia regretted that the gentieman from Alabama (Wheeler) had furnished the gentieman from lowa (Hepburn) with an opportunity to tight over again the

mished the gentleman from Iowa (Repburn) with an opportunity to light over again the issues of 1861. He only wished to remark to the gentleman from Iowa, who had sought many occasions to make flings at the south, that brave and honorable men never struck a prostrate foe. He did not know what part the gentleman took in the union army except as he found it given in the congressional directory, but one thing was certain: That gen'laman bore on his body no proofs that he had ever led a desperate charge, and he did not think from the gentleman's conduct here, that it was likely he ever would.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa—"My colleague may bear no scars, but no soldier who went from Iowa was more at the front than he."

Mr. Wise—"I take his history as written by himself, and certainly his biographer was partial." Mr. Wise then proceeded to sneak to the bill, and carnestly impressed upon the majority the propriety and necessity for the rehabilitation of the navy.

Mr. Goff attributed the present deplorable condition of the navy to the lidiotic policy of

condition of the navy to the idiotic policy of appropriations by congress, and denied that it was the result of extravagant expenditures by former secretaries of the navy. He then went on to criticise the action of Secretary Whitney in connection with the Dolphia

and bitterly assailed the auxiliary board appointed by the secretary without authority of law to report upon the vessel. That board consisted of Captain Belknap, Commander Evans and Mr. Winter. The first named officer had been an applicant for promotion and for designation to the naval observatory. He knew that that the report was intended to be made one way, and unless it was so made would get neither promotion nor his designation to his high office. Commander Evans had an under-hand grudge and hatred against Secretary Chandler, having been removed by that officer, Mr. Winter was superintendent of the Metropolitan Steamship company, in which he was deeply interested and to which John Roach was a rival, as he built the ships of the Mallory line. He was interested in the patents which Roach had repudiated, and this was the third man on this imprtial board. These were the men who struck down and ruined the greatest artisan of the day and he was convicted on such testimony as this. He (Goff) believed this board could not be duplicated anywhere. The Dolphin was as grand a ship as had ever danced on the ocean wave, if the testimony of experts could be relied upon. It had been condemned on the ground that it had not attained the speed of fifteen knots an hour. That was not true, It had attained and exceeded that speed. The dispatch from Belknap reporting that the vessel lad made lifteen and one-half knots had slumbered in the department until last week. It had slumbered, and it would be far better for the reputation of living men if it still slumbered. On the 11th of June, 1888, another trial trip had been made to test the structural strength of the vessel and not its speed. Captain Belknap had sent a dispatch to the secretary reporting the result of the trip and making no complaint of the vessel of unfavorable comment theroon. The following day the secretary telegraphed—and this telegraphed benefits. A LUNATIC DOCTOR'S CRIME.

plunged through the rough seas, while ex-perts maintained that it was a sign of strength for these monsters of the deep to

strength for these monsters of the deep to vibrate. Each and every act of Secretary Whitney, from the time this uncalled war-fare had been commenced up-on John Roach down to the rendition of the attorney general's opinion, had been without authority of law or fact and every act since that time bad

or fact, and every act since that time had been without authority of law, if the opinion of the attorney general was law. He (Goff) would rather spend an eternity with John Roach, under these circumstances, amid the

wreck of a lifetime and the destruction of a fortune, than an hour with the young re-former in his gilded palace at the other end of

the avenue. [Applause on the republican

The house at its evening session passed twenty-six private pension bills. Mr. Wallace took the house to task for small attend-

ance at night sessions, and gave notice that on next Friday night he would demand a quorum. The house at 11 o'clock adjourned,

Senator Payne and His Seat.

Washington, June 18 .- The senate com-

mittee on privileges and elections had an-

other meeting this morning, to discuss the

charges that Senator Payne's seat was se-

cured by bribery, but did not undertake an

investigation. Congressmen Suttle and But-

terworth were present and addressed the

committee in advocacy of an investigation.

clined to an investigation, was not present, Further consideration of the subject was

give Butterworth an opportunity to prepare a written statement.

The Ironworkers' Scale Signed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 18.—The signing of

the scale by the iron manufacturers produced

a feeling of security in all branches of busi-

ness. It is the first time in the history of the

association that the scale has been signed so

early in the summer, and also the first time

since 1881 that it has been signed without a

fight. The nailers are satisfied with the out-

ence will either be the adoption of the Mingo

scale or its signing by the Pittsburg manu-

facturers. The manufacturers of the Mahon-

ng valley asked for a separate conference for

that valley. It has not been decided whether the request will be granted. They have with-drawn from the Western from association because they never received recognition on

Worked the Old Game.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 18,-Jacob Hick-

man, an old citizen of Henderson county,

was swindled out of \$2,500 yesterday by thre

sharpers. They got Hickman to take a chance

in a lottery scheme. The farmer drew the \$25,000 prize. They demanded of him \$2,500

ash down as one of the conditions for ob-taining the prize. After obtaining the money

he sharpers decamped. Officers are scour

Bloody and Fatal Affray,

PANAMA, June 18.-A terrible affray of

urred at Bagota, the capital of the republic

between the guard of the prisons and one of

the national battalions. One general, several

officers and thirty soldiers were killed. The

affair is looked upon as the outcome of an old grudge between the guards and the

Weather for Nebraska.

For Nebraska-Local rains, slightly cooler

the conference committee.

ng the country for them.

soldiers.

look.

They say the outcome of the confer-

stroned until next Thursday, in order to

Senator Evarts, who is reported to be

St. Joe's Crazy Quack Kills Editor Strong of the Herald.

A MAD RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.

The Murderer Attempts to Take His Own Life but Makes a Miserable Failure-The Work of an Imbecile.

St. Joe's Bloody Tragedy.

St. Joseph Mo., June 18.—[Special telegram to the Bee]—This morning about half past ten o'clock three pistol shots were heard in quick succession in the Herald office on Sixth and Edmund streets, and a man was seen to run out on the street turning west, on Edmond, and when opposite Bergman's furniture store to stop, put a revolver to his head and fire. He fell on the pavement on his back. It was seen that the man was Dr. S A. Richmond of "Samaritan nervine" notoricty. The ball, from a thirty-eight calibre revolver, had struck above the temple and glanced around the frontal bone. It then transpired that the first three shots fired in the Herald counting room had done their fatal work and that Col. J. W. Strong, man-

aging editor of the Herald, was fast stiffening in death. W. M. Shepherd, business manager of the Herald, was seated at his desk behind the counter busily engaged in writing. As soon as he heard the shots he looked up to see what was the matter and saw Col. Strong lying at the door leading into the editorial room with blood gushing from a wound in the neck. The wounded man was picked up and carried into the managing editor's room in the rear portion of the Herald building and a few moments later was cold and rigid in death, his last breath fluttering through

his lips as he was laid on the floor. From all that can be learned a carriage drove up to the Herald office and Dr. Richmond leaped out, ran into the Herald counting room, where Colonel Strong, E. F. Hartzell and another man were talking. The colonel was sitting in an arm chair in the northeast corner of the counting room as Richmond entered. He slightly stooped and fired the first shot, which evidently struck Colonel Strong in the small of the back. The colonel then rose just as another shot was fired and the third one quickly followed, striking the colonel in the neck, passing through and coming out at the back. It was this shot that evidently proved fatal. A bullet was afterwards picked up on the floor that had evidently struck the wall without

side).

Mr. O'Neill submitted an argument favoring liberal appropriations for the navy for coast defense and torpedo service.

Mr. Sawyer defended the action of the secretary of the navy in connection with the Dolphin and criticised the report of the advisory board, the members of which, he said, if rightly dealt with, would be laboring under an indictment for an attempt to connive at fread unon the government. hitting its intended victim. When the reporter reached Edmond street an immense crowd had already gathered around the apparently lifeless body of Dr. an indictment for an attempt to connive at fraud upon the government.

Mr. Herbert offered an amendment to the clause relative to the pay of the navy, representing \$550,380 of the surplus on hand to the credit of the pay of the navy. Agreed to.

After completing the consideration of one-half of the bill the committee rose. Richmond. As the reporter forced his way through the crowd the eyelids of the doctor fluttered slightly and a moment later he was taken up and carried into Bergman's furniture store and laid on a table. An examination was immediately made of the wound, which was found to be but slight, having only stunned the man. The Bee reporter then forced his way into the Herald counting room, where a pool of blood marked the spot where Strong had fallen. The body of the murdered man lay on the carpet in his private room. Somebody had placed a coat under his head. The eyes were partly closed and the face with its crown of iron grey hair and full beard looked as though he had tallen asleep. A few friends, the reporters and surgeons were in the room. A son of the colonel lay across the body moaning in deep, keen anguish. A dark pall had fallen upon all around and as they gazed upon the cold, rigid form of one who but a few moments before had been in full enjoyment of health, even strangers could not avoid a thrill of sorrow at the awful tragedy that had deprived a strong, brave man of life.

The history of the Richmond sensation is yet fresh in the minds of the people. It will be remembered that the first chapter of this be remembered that the first chapter of this remarkable case was the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Dr. S. A. Richmond from the city several months since, and the subsequent discovery of his silk hat upon the river bank. The brothers of the doctor were summoned to St. Joe, when a reward of \$500 was offered for the body, dead or alive, which was increased finally to \$1,000. The river was thoroughly dragged, and every possible effort made to discover his whereabouts. Search was kent up for sometime, and unily sible effort made to discover his whereabouts. Search was kept up for sometime, and anally abandoned. But new interest was added to the matter, by the publication of certain letters written by Dr. Richmond, which were sent home in a valise the night before he disappeared. The letters were highly sensational, and created great excitement in the city. In them Dr. Richmond accused Colonel Strong and two other attorneys of St. Joseph of having ruined him while acting as his attorney. He said that on several occasions he had made up his mind to kill them all, then kill himself, but never could get his own consent at the critical moment. Several weeks since telegrams were received from weeks since telegrams were received from Chicago announcing that the doctor had been appreliended and was in the custody of the poapprehended and was in the custody of the police. The doctor's wife went to Chicago immediately and in a day or two returned with her
husband. The medical authorities of Chicago
pronounced him hisane. After his arrival
here Dr. Banes was employed as his physician. After a thorough examination of
the doctor's condition Dr. Banes was
positive his patient's mind was
almost destroyed, that he was nearer
an imbecile than a lunatic. The doctor has
been kept at his house under the strict watch
of his family and friends since that time, but
to-day cluded their vigilance, with the results
stated. He is at this writing becoming rational, but in a very enfeebled state.

Failures For the Week,

NEW YORK, June 18 .- The business failares throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 144, for Canada 11. Total, 15-5

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medicine I ever used. It gives me an appetite for it cured me of dyspepsia and liver comand refreshing sleep, and keeps the cold out." plaint with which I had suffered 20 years."

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